

Heart disease is the #1 killer of women in the U.S. Certain behaviors and conditions can increase your chances of getting heart disease or worsen the disease once it starts.

By answering the questions below, you can get an idea about your risk for heart disease and take action to improve your health.

	1. Age. Have you entered menopause or are you over the age of 55? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Your risk for heart disease increases as you get older, especially if you have entered menopause or if you are over the age of 55 years.	
	2. Family History. Do you have a father or brother who was diagnosed with heart disease before age 55,

A family history of heart disease is closely linked to your risk of developing heart disease.

or a mother or sister who was diagnosed with heart

Cigarette Smoking. Do you smoke? Yes □ No

□ No

disease before age 65?

☐ Yes

If you smoke, you are at increased risk for heart disease. Even one cigarette per day can increase your risk, but the more cigarettes per day you smoke, the more your risk increases. If you quit smoking, your risk of heart disease can decrease within a year.

	betes. Have you been told by a doctor that you liabetes?
	es, an excess of sugar in the blood, can increase your heart disease, blindness, stroke, and kidney failure.
you ha tion, yo doctor sugar l	es can sometimes be without symptoms. However, if we excessive thirst, weight loss, and frequent urinate ou might have symptoms of diabetes. Talk to your to determine whether you should have your blood evels tested. A healthy diet, physical activity, and actions can help prevent or treat diabetes.
Му	blood pressure is:/
High pressure in the blood vessels can cause damage to the vessel walls and to the heart. A blood pressure below 120/80 is considered normal. Ask your doctor to check your blood pressure. It is important to know if you have high blood pressure because a healthy diet, physical active and medications can help treat high blood pressure and prevent or slow the development of heart disease and its problems.	
-	th Cholesterol. Have you been told by a doctor ou have high cholesterol? Ses No
My	cholesterol levels are:
	Total cholesterol —
	LDL (bad cholesterol)

An excess of cholesterol, a waxy substance in the blood, can lead to clogged arteries and heart disease. Ask your doctor if you need a blood test for cholesterol and if your cholesterol levels are healthy for you. A healthy diet, physical activity, and medications can help prevent or treat high cholesterol.

HDL (good cholesterol)

If you checked "yes" to any of the six questions, you might be at risk for heart disease. The good news is that you can help prevent heart disease through healthy changes in your lifestyle. If you want to prevent heart disease, you can:

- 1. Be Active. Moderate physical activity can help lower your risk for heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, obesity, and osteoporosis. As little as 10 minutes of activity, three times a day, on most days of the week, can be helpful. Walk, dance, or do some other physical activity that you enjoy.
- 2. Eat Smart. Avoid foods high in fat and salt, and eat plenty of fruits, vegetables and whole grain products high in dietary fiber. A healthy diet and healthy weight can reduce your chance of heart disease, stroke, diabetes, and many cancers.
- 3. Quit Smoking. Smoking is the leading underlying cause of preventable death in the U.S. and a leading risk factor for heart disease. If you currently smoke, talk to your doctor about ways to quit.
- 4. Get Checked. Talk to your doctor about possible tests, checkups, medications, and other actions that you can take to improve your health. Getting checked regularly can help prevent disease or find it early. When it comes to your health, never be embarrassed to ask questions.

Prevention Matters!

